TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

ROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS ibrough vains are now for the West, as follows:

Mai train starts at 7.45, a. m., (Sanday excepted,) connected;

at Washington Jinotion, for the West,

The Chrimati St. Louis, and Chicago Express Connexion leaves

agion at 3.0, p. m., reaching Choimant at 8, p. m., next day,

ameeting directly with express train for Louisville, Cairo, and the

vest, and for St. Louis, Kansas, &c. Time from Washington to

natt 28 hours, or to St. Louis only 44 hours,

tow the grand neutman scenery of the road in daylight take

the 7.45, a. m., or 3.30, p. m., train from Washington.

Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road

to 3.30, p. m., train. For Mariotta and Cheimati Kaiiread sake

one.

Sachity, will be found upon this route, gors for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-y Washington as follows: is between Washington Junction and Piedmont take the

FOR BALTIMORE AND THE EAST: o Washington for Baltimore at 6.15 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.30 5, p. m. On Sunday at 3.30, p. m., only. o Baltimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.30, pr. m.

nextions.

, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for and the 6.15, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.

their information inquire at the Haltfroor and Ohio Bailroad co., of THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent, Washington.

Master of Transportation, Haltimore.

SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

MMER ARRANGEMENT .- The steamer EORGE PAGE will run as follows; e Alexandria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 o'clock,

THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite connecting with the Page and Collyer, will orner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, leave Alexandria. RiCHAID WALLAGH, President.

IENT, WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASH I DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST TOMAC STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAIL

outhwest. Boats leave their borths, foot of 6th street, at 0\footnote{st}, and 7\footnote{st}, p. Passengers by the morning bost can obtain a fine-fast on board and enjoy a pleasant sail of 3\footnote{st}, boars down the full retorner, passing in full view of Mount Vernon. By the up boat they insure a good supper and a rest of four hours in retable begths or state recomes, and arrive in Richmond in time to et with all the trains for the South and Southwest. great southern mall is corrected on the trains of the south and southwest. great southern mall is corrected to connect this route, it being 44 shorter and 100 miles less railroading than by any other route, or certain connections to

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes. IE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and ALCO...

p on hand and make to order all kinds of money cheets, vault ad bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof tooks for banks doors; Jones's patent permutation bank look; and Crygler's etter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and adway, corner Murray st., New York, F. COYLE & CO., Agents Washington, D. C. B. W. KNOWLES, Agent Richmond, Virginia.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, UE circular notes and credits for travellers. railable in all the principal cities of the world.

HE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Cantury, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative,
the St. Louis (Mu.) Democrat: Lefow we publish a letter toued, of this city, from a gentieman in Maine, which speaks glowof the superior merits of this hair tonic. Such ordeness must
its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates
arantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor uscless
'from the press:

When the press:

RATH, (Me.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

R. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gentiemen: Having my attention called a control since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative that become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers of the same character. Some three months since I procured a of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was agwhat I had wished. Tured II about twice a week. I have since red another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify world that the gray or white his has totally disappeared, both head and face, and my hair has resamed its natural color, and we more soft and glossy that his has been hedre for twesty-five. I am now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of fifty has used it with the same effect.

above notice f deem date to you for your valuable discovery. I sured that wheever will rightly use, as per directions, will not occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this also also the control of the property of the control of the cont Barn, (Me.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

Baltimors, Jan. 23, 1858. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

such a treasure, raigned, J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular stand of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Massachu of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Massachu of the Orthodox Church and universally belored.

WM. DYER.

J. K. BRAGG.

WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the low York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, old by all good Druggists and sancy Goods Dealers.

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 150.

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

DROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1859. QUARTERMARTER'S GEFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, Washington, Sept. 28, 1868

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday to 28th day of October next, at 3 o'clock p. m., for turnishing ra-ons to the United States marines at the following stations for the our 1859, viz.

Charlestown Massachusetts; Fortsmouth, New Hampshire; Brookiyn, Long Island, New York; Bitladolpha, Pomsylvania; Gosport, near Korfolk, Virginia; Warrington, Florida; and Washington, District of Columbia.

Washington, Bistrict of Columbia.

Each ration to consist of one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or three-quarters of a pound of meas pores, agitteen ounces of bread made of best superfine flour, or best superfine flour at the option of the government; and at the rate of eix pounds of good coffee, twolve pounds of best New Orleans sugar, eight quarts of best white beam, four quarts of vinegar, two quarts of salt, four pounds of good hard brown seap, and one and a half pound of good hard dipped tallow candles, to one hundred rations.

The beef required shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration, and half consist of the best and mast choice pieces of the excass; the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork, and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named. All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied with the names of two persons as streties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by some officer of the government.

Major and Quartermaster.

The "National Intelligencer" and "Evening Star," Washington, C., "Patriot," Commord, N. H., "Graet and "Bread," Beston, Mass., "Engle," Portsmouth, N. H., "Press and "Herald," Beston, Mass., "Engle," Brookly, N. Y., "Pensuy vanian" and "Argus," Philadelphia, Pa., "Argus," Norfolk, Va., at "Era," Penacola, Fia., will publish above three times a week it 28th Octaber next, and send bill, accompanied by a copy of adventisement, to this office for payment.

Sep 29—cot4

PROPOSALS FOR SHAFTS.

U. S. CATTOL EXTERSION AND WASHINGTON, AQUIDDECT OFFICE, Washington, Soptember, 50th, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the f with day of December unxi, at need, for furnishing, on the grounds of the Extension of the Capitol, one hundred Shafts for the columns of the exterior portices of that belilding.

The dimensions are as follows;
One hundred shafts, including the upper torus of the base : each shaft to be tweety-five feet two and one-eighth inches in height from the bottom of said torus to the top of the upper astrugal.

The diameter of the torus or bottom piece of shaft to be three feet seven and five-eighths inches; the diameter of the shaft above the base to be three feet, and at the neck below the capital two feet six and-one-eighth inches; and the diameter of the upper astragal to be two feet eleven-and-seven-eighths inches. These are the nett dimensions of the work whom finished.

All the blecks to be scabbled round to dimensions, and to be free from all defects which would make blemishes in the finished columns. The above shafts to be of white American marble, similar in color, grain, and composition to that used in the exterior of the Capitol Extension, which comes from near Lee, Massachusetts.

Every proposal should be accompanied with a block at least, one cubic foot in size, as a specimen of the marble offered. This specimen will be submitted to proper chemical and mechanical tests before being accepted of the work.

The proposale should state the time within which the marble will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bldders will; if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient securities, for the completion of the work undertaken; said

carantee.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids no second advantageous, and to make other arrangements for procurin the marble.

Proposals will be received for furnishing the shafts either in single blocks or in blocks of not less than four feet in length, and the number of shafts offered in single blocks or in pieces, respectively, should be stated.

Proposals will be opened in this office at noon of the 4th December next, in the presence of bidders who may choose to be present.

By order of the Secretary of War:

M. C. MEIGS,
Capt. of Engineers,
In charge of U.B. Capitol Extension.

FORM OF A GUARANTEE. To Carr. M. C. Mmos, U. S. Engineera.

We the undersigned, residents of _____, in the State of _____, hereby, jointly and severally, overant with the United States, and guaranty, in case the foregoing bid of ______, be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, oxecute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the work or furnish the articles propered, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement under which it was made. And in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer by the said _____ and the next lowest bidder.

I beroby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors are good and sufficient.

Oct 1—codtd

E F

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR OCTOBER, 1858.-GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, Wilmington, Delaware. be drawn under the superintendence of commissioners appointed

78 No. Lettery.—12 Drawn Ballots.—erumpro se

\$35,000 !- Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 230, for 1888. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, Del., on Satur-tay, OCTOBER 16, 1888. 12 drawn numbers out of 75.—GRAND SCHOOL

\$50,089 !—Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARK, Date It, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, CITOBER 23, 1858. 78 No. Lottery—13 drawn ballots.—MARKIPOKET SCHEME.

grand prize of: \$50,089 | 1 grand prize of do 20,000 | 1 do 1 do 10,000 | 20 prizes of do 10,000 | 50 do do 7,500 | 204 do ... do 7,000 | 200 do 8c.,
Tickets \$16—halves \$7 60—quarters \$3 75—eighths \$1 87 54.

rtiflicates of packages of 26 whole tickets 1
Do do 26 haif do 1
Do do 26 quarter do 1
Do do 26 eighth do 1 \$34,000 !-Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE 75 No. Lottery—12 drawn ballots—BRILLIANT SCHOOL

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me. n me.
P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,
Wilmington, Delaware.

[No. 623.] Notice of the Removal of the Land Office from Faribault to St. Peter's, and of the Office from Stillwater to Cambridge, in the State of Min-nesota.

N accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing changes in the location of all offices," approved March 3d, 1863, it is hereby declared and the known that the office for the sale of public lands at Fannaurz, the State of Miximsora, will be removed to Sr. Firmes, and the office for the sale of public lands at STALWATER, will be removed to the the sale of public lands at STALWATER, will be removed to unamore, in said State, at as certify a period or procedured for the nation as 10 tile precise time. CARRESON, in said State, at as carry a period to Sr. Peress, and the of Further notice as to the precise time of each removal will be removed to Further notice as to the precise time of each removal will be issued by the register and receiver of the respective districts.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 23d day of speember, A. D. 1888.

By order of the President:

By order of the President:

JOS. S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Sept 24—lawfw [Intel. & Star.]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Juna 22-dem*

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Augsburg, 14th September, 1858. The Danish government has answered the last note of the select committee of the Germanic confedera-tion at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and, according to my judgment, matters now remain precisely where they were before, and where they will remain as long as the Danish government has a will and the Germanic the Panish government has a will and the Germanic confederation remains constituted as it now is. There is no disposition to come to any armed demonstration; and in the way of diplomacy, years may elapse before a satisfactory arrangement is come to between the King of Denmark as Danish sovereign, and the King of Denmark as Duke of Holstein and Lauenberg. The whole matter is merely remarkable in an ethnographical point of view; politically it is not of the least practical influence on the status quo in Europe.

Europe.
The Austrian National Bank has received orders from the government to commence redeeming its small notes in new specie, (21 florins of the new coin being equal to \$10 U. S. money.) and to issue no new notes except for an equivalent in specie, and to be redeemed at any time, at the option of the holder. Weekly statements will also be published by the back of its condition, the bullion in its vaults, the notes redeemed, the amount of new notes issued, &c.— all of which will tend much to revive the credit of Austria. This revival is necessary to overcome the objections made by some of the States of Germany to Austria joining the Zollverein. They pretend to want to know whether Austria is solvent before they express a willingness to enter into partnership with her. It is certainly clear that Austria, with her fertile provinces and forty millions of industri-ous people, passes vant resources to meet all its lia-bilities, and that the right man is now at the head of the ministry of finance to give commercial and finan-cial matters a proper direction. Austria is not now cial matters a proper direction. Austria is not now, in a commercial sense, solvent—that is to say, she is not now able to meet all her liabilities; but her assets are ample and her liabilities comparatively small; so that she is sure to come out right if she be afforded but little time to make satisfactory arrangements which shall not impede her future development. This is the view which all thinking men take of the financial condition of Austria, and a few months will suffice to show that they are not few months will suffice to show that they are not mistaken. If Europe retains peace for a few years Instance. In Europe retains peace for a lew years longer yet, Austria will have fairly got over the calamities of 1848, '50, '51, '52, which reduced the empire to the Duchy of Austria, and threatened for ever to sever the States forming the Austrian monarchy. When the Austrian credit shall be re-established. lished it will be impossible for Prussia or any other German State effectually to oppose her coming into the Zoll-verein, which will then represent a commercial and manufacturing aggregate of seventy millions of people. That the union of Germany through associated labor (not in the socialists but in that of the political sense of the socialists but in that of the political economist) would go far to establish a political union and mutual good understanding between the different States, by establishing a community of in-terests very different from that which that one-sided statesman, Prince de Metternich, sought, in the hatred of France and the practical separation of the different States from each other and from Austria, is self-evident. Austria wishes to secure a union with, not a preponderance over, Germany; it does not believe in assimilation, but in federalism, each State of the confederacy to manage its own affairs. That such an arrangement is the only one suitable to the present condition of Germany is apparent; it is the only way by which, without revolution and dangerous experiments, that political union, which is the dream of every German, and especially every educa-ted German, can be realized, while, at the same time, it is the only means of securing to Germany that in-fluence in the affairs of Europe to which she is entitled by her education, her industry, her military

pulation, and her geographical position.
have already alluded to the 23d October, the period when the government of Prussia will suffer a serious change, from the fact that the Prince of Prussia serious change, from the fact that the Prince of Prussia will then no longer consent to preside over the destinies of Prussia without having the means to give power and consequence to his own will. Whether a regency will then be established is, as yet, exceedingly doubtful; but it does not matter under what form power is exercised, provided all the attributes of command remain with the man who exercises it. The old King has lost his memory, and is scarcely able to confer with his unbistory are and is scarcely able to confer with his ministers, er and is scarcely able to confer with his ministers, except through the kind intercession of the Queen. This state of things cannot last, and will be terminated on the 23d of next month. In the mean time an Austrian Archduke is entertained at Berlin, and a Prussian Prince received with royal honors at Vienna. There is every disposition on the part of the court of Vienna to smooth over old extenting difficulties and it requires the little off. isting difficulties, and it requires but a little effort on both sides to change the policy of Baron Mau-teuffel, who is opposed to Austria, into one which

shall establish a better understanding between the two leading governments of Prussia.

The preparations at Warsaw for the reception of The preparations at warsaw for the reception of the Emperor of Russia and his guests are very ex-tensive, and the military manocuves to be executed there will be on a very large scale. It is after hav-ing seen the capital of Poland, and secured the good will of the Poles subject to his sceptre, that the Empereror will proceed with the emancipation of the serfs—a project which seems to meet with greater obstacles in its practical details than could be imagined, and which, in some of the government circles, has met with the most decided opposition. It cles, has met with the most decided opposition. It is even rumored that the Emperor's presence will be necessary to enforce everywhere obedience to the new law and to prevent oppression. Rumor says that the Emperor Alexander II will pay a short visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna, and that this will mark the turning-point in the relative position of Austria and Russia. The cabinet of Vienna has for some time been desirous to resume friendly relations with Bussia keine satisfied that the liverstations with Bussia keine satisfied that the relations with Russia, being satisfied that the policy relations with Russia, being saustied that the poncy of France in Italy is not favorable to Austrian poli-tics, and that the alliance of England, now that Cher-bourg is completed, is a thing not to be depended upon. A return to Prussia and Russia, however, is a return to the Holy Alliance, and can only increase not diminish, the strength of the entente cordiale be-

tween England and France. Practically, the success of this new movement has not many chances in its favor. The animosity of Russia towards Austria is very bitter; their interests in Turkey are diametri-cally opposite, and the new maritime position which Sardinia has secured to Russia in the Mediterranean by the cession of the harbor of Villa-franca is well cal-culated to alarm and excite the jealousy of her Austrian neighbor. Russia has now secured a port for her commercial steamships; she will, through the kind offices of Sardinia, soon find a port for her government steamers and men-of-war. Russia, without crossing the Dardanelles, will have found the way to Gibraltar, if she does not stop in the Adriatic and secure a port to Prince Danito. If Austria succeeds secure a port to Prince Danito. If Austria succeeds in avoiding all these dangers, and in securing, in spite of the antecedents, the friendship and good-will of Russia, then I am afraid the success will be more of a personal than a national character. The present Emperor of Russia is a man of the kindest disposition, and a friend of peace. His mind has a philosophical turn, and his heart beats warm for human happiness throughout the world. His object consists in developing the boundless resources of his vast empire, and in advancing agriculture, commerce, and the arts. He has by the treaty with China acquired a vast territory in Asia, and is about to develop a maritime power in the Paand is about to develop a maritime power in the Pa-cific. The Russian, though an excellent soldier, is still better qualified for commerce, and will, under

any amount of material force to bear on certain points. The facility of recruiting large armies will always be greater in Russia than in any other country, and if she can find convenient ports for her navy in the Mediterranean, she will soon recover the ground which she has temporarily lost in the Crimean war. Still, the present policy of Russia, as far as it is represented by the Emperor, is a peaceable one, and, while that lasts, there is no real obstacle to a reconciliation between the cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburgh. There is, however, a hereditary species of politics in Russia, which, in conformity with the last will and testament of Peter the Great, looks to the acquisition of Constantinople; and it is only by yielding this point that Austria can hope to become the permanent ally of Russia.

The interruption in the transmission of messages

only by yielding this point that Austria can hope to become the permanent ally of Russia.

The interruption in the transmission of messages through the Atlantic cable is seriously felt throughout Europe, and variously commented upon. There are even those who would draw the whole applicability of the great principle discovered by Professor Morse to an inter-oceanic communication into doubt; but their number is very small, and has not been increased by the statements of Babenet and others. All that is required is a stronger cable at the ends, where it is more exposed to the waves and breakers of the ocean—especially on the rocky coast of Ireland—and some care in the management, and ali will work. Several weeks, however, may clapse before the new end is properly connected with the main cable. That one cable will not be enough to satisfy the governmental and commercial wants of Europe and America is plain, and it is almost certain that direct communication will be established between France and the United States, and between the United States and the German powers. For the latter

France and the United States, and between the United States and the German powers. For the latter purpose Iceland is well situated, and, perhaps, as I heard it suggested, Greenland. It is quite certain that the telegraph will eventually change the face of the commercial world, and that it will operate similar changes in politics. Russia will introduce the telegraph into Siberia and along the Amoor, and communicate with the American colonies by means of that natural chain of islands running from one continent to another, which would actually seem to be intended as a natural bridge between the Old and the New World. While such enterprises furnish a scope to the creative power of monarchs, great things may to the creative power of monarchs, great things may be accomplished without bloodshed; and yet, strange to say, all the nations of Europe act as if they were on the eve of a general war. Russia is arming at Nicolayeff, in the Baltic, in Palam on the shores of the river Amoor, and is reorganizing and recruiting her army. Germany is busy at Rastadt, at Ulm, at Mayence; but at the same time bridging the Rhine at Cologne, at Kehl, and near Manheim, for the sake of railroad connection with France and Belgium while Austria is bridging the Danube, near Vienna for the same purpose. The steamboat and the telegraph seem to overcome even national antipathics, and the consequence is a rise in every species of securities. The French 3 per cents will probably reac': 75; but whether they will be able to retain that figure, and whether the hopes of peace are really well founded, can only be solved by time. There is a struggle between peace and war, between immediate and remote interests, which must soon be decided one way or another. The leading question still lies ast, and the western powers of Europe are now as far from its settlement as ever. When its decision will be pressed, the relative position of parties will be changed in Europe, while the situation in Asia will scarcely resemble that of the period

The Cortez are as good as dissolved, and O'Donnell is premier. Cui bono?

GREAT LAND SUIT AT CHICAGO.

An important suit has lately been tried in the United States circuit court for the northern district of Illinois, in which was involved the title to the Lake Shore Depot grounds of the Illinois Central Bailroad Company, valued at two millions of dollars. Judge McLean was the pre-siding judge, and Hon. Thomas Drumpond associate. The point in controversy depended on the situation of the The point in controversy depended on the situation of the mouth of the Chicago river when the plaintiff obtained his title to fractional section ten. In a preliminary decision Judge McLean says: "The southern boundary of fraction ten, which is claimed by the plaintiff, is admitted to be the Chicago river, but it is insisted by the plaintiff that the mouth of the Chicago river, at the time his title accrued, was some quarter or a half mile further down than it now is, and that the river separated the land claimed from the south fraction, and that it was connected with no other land than the south fraction of section ten, and consequently formed a part of it."

ten, and consequently formed a part of it."

Judge M. also says: "Where a fraction is less than 160 acres, whatever its form may be, it passes as a fraction under the law in force at the inception of the plaintiff's title. And the question is, whether the land in controversy was or was not a part of the north fraction of section ten! Now this fraction is connected with no other land. It is divided from the main land, and in such case the marginale river is the boundary. It could not be surveyed or claimed in any other connection.

"A new outlet to the lake has been made by the gov-

"A new outlet to the lake has been made by the government for the Chicago river, and this cuts off the connection of the tract in controversy from fraction ten. Now, if the government had sold this part of the fraction, and it had become the property of an individual, it could only be in the mode provided for the appropriation of private property for public purposes; and this, it seems, has not been done.

"The defendant shows a meandering line on what is now called the shore of the lake, but which, as the plaintiff alleges, was at the time the shore of the Chicago river, and the month of that river is now more than a

river, and the month of that river is now more than a half mile from the place where it was, as alleged, when the entry under which the plaintiff's claim was made." After hearing a large amount of evidence, being chiefly the testimony of old residents as to the original locality of the mouth of the river, the case was argued at length by the eminent counsel on each side, and given to the jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered a verdict in force of the course.

bushels barley, making 766,281 bushels grain. The total receipts of the season up to this time are 36,6,534
barrels flour, 8,262,959 bushels wheat, 7,575,887 bushels
corn, 1,869,473 bushels cats, and, probably, 70,000 bushcls barley, making a total of over NUNTERN MILLIONS OF
MUSHELS OF GRAIN—namely, 19,567,564 bushels. At this
time last year the receipts amounted to 184,705 barrels
flour, 5,274,154 bushels wheat, 5,873,305 bushels corn,
and 772,061 bushels cats, making 12,938,439 bushels,
and showing an increase in the receipts of this year so far
of 6,600,000.

The shipments during the last week have been 6,823
barrels flour, 424,571 bushels wheat, 166,022 bushels
corn, and 5,000 bushels tye, making 629,708 bushels.
The total shipments of the season are now 278,435 bbls.
flour, 7,699,963 bushels wheat, 6,813,256 bushels corn,
and 1,212,090 bushels outs, making a total of over saventries man and the German that we have to contend.

Fellow-citizens, we have also to contend against the party known as the native-American or know-nothing party,
which would make the place of birth- and the religious
creed the test of this qualification for citizenship, and
which would make the place of birth- and the religious
creed the test of this qualification for citizenship, and
which would proscribe all who did not come up to its
flour, 5,274, 154 bushels wheat, 6,813,205 bushels,
and the German that we have to contend.

This party, composed of the refuse of the old whig
party, and the desontents of over year party, is neither namerous nor inductial, but its dogmas are quite as odious, dangerous, and unconstitutional as those of the
black-republicans; and it is equally the duty of the
democratic party to rally to defeat the aspirations of the
know-nothings, as it is to defeat these of the "nigger
worshippers."
These two parties, fellow-citizens, constitute o tal receipts of the season up to this time are 356,534 barrels flour, 8,262,959 bushels wheat, 7,575,887 bushels corn, 1,869,473 bushels cats, and, probably, 76,000 bush-

At this time last year the shipments had amounted to 97,160 barrels flour, 5,136,135 bushels wheat, 6,540,690

ME MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Not assets February 1, 1858, \$4,686,908 92. Secured in State loads and mortgages of first class.

Frederick S. Winston, precident. Issue Abbott, secretary.

A. Y. P. Garnett, M. D., examining physics, 460 Ninth street.

Pamphlets and further information may be obtained at the office of railroads and telegraph lines, steamships and public roads, in order to be able at little cost to bring lie roads, in order to be able at little cost to bring lie roads, in order to be able at little cost to bring lie roads, in order to be able at little cost to bring lie roads, in order to be able at little cost to bring lie roads, in order to be able at little cost to bring lie roads, in order to be able at little cost to bring lie roads, in order to be able at little cost to bring lie roads.

SPEECH OF WM. BROWNE, ESQ., AT THE DENO CRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Ms. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: At this late hour of the evening and after the able and eloquent addresses which you have heard from the gentlemen who have also also be a controlled to the c ready spoken, I feel that it is almost unnecessary for me to detain you by any remarks of mine, conscious as I am that nothing I can say can add to the force of what you have already heard, or arouse you more thoroughly than you are aroused to a sense of the magnitude and importance of the duty that devolves upon you in the great political contest on which we are about to enter.

contest on which we are about to enter.

I see with heartfelt gratification, in the size and enthusiasm of the assemblage which surrounds me, that the true and steadfast democrats of Brooklyn are as determined as ever to stand forth in defence of the great principles of their party, from the well-founded conviction that on the triumph of those principles depend the welfare of the country and the State, the highest happing the results and the vessers after of the country. wentage of the country and the State, the highest happiness of the people, and the preservation of the constitu-tion and the Union, as they have subsisted since the foundation of the republic.

I claim your indulgence, then, while I make a few ob-servations on one or two subjects, which I conceive well worthy your deliberate consideration.

We are assembled here to night to ratify the action of

We are assembled here to-night to ratily the action of the chosen representatives of the democracy of our State and country, to give the popular sanction to the ticket which has been presented for our support, and to pledge ourselves to use our best energies to elect that ticket, re-deem the Empire State from the debasing thraidom in which sho has been held by black-republican regents, and restore her to her proper place among the democratic States of the Union.

restore her to her proper place among the democratic States of the Union.

To achieve this great victory, to place in the gubernatorial chair such a noble, consistent, gifted, and zealous democrat as Amasa J. Parker; to elevate to the high office of licutenant governor one so thoroughly deserving of the honor as John J. Taylor; to entrust with the important, arduous, and responsible duties of canal commissioner, so able, energetic, and honest a man as Sherburne B. Piper; to give the supervision of our prisons to our talented and popular fellow-citizen, Edward Leo Donnelly, and to re-elect as our representative in the national legislature our present, tried, trusty, and faithful represent, George Taylor, is a task worthy of our best efforts, and one which we can certainly perform if we will.

We must remember that we, the democracy of Brocklyn, are an integral part of the democracy of the United States—of that great party whose principles and organization are not hemmed in by sectional prejudices or imaginary geographical lines, but extend from one extremity to the other of this broad continent, knowing no distinctions of North, South, East or West, but recognising as one nation, equal in rights and privileges—brethren in

as one nation, equal in rights and privileges—brethren in prosperity and adversity—all the States and people who exist under the ægis of our glorious constitution.

exist under the agis of our glorious constitution.

We must remember the great deeds which the democratic party has achieved, from the time of Thomas Jefferson, when it asserted the capacity of man to govern himself, and the individual rights of the States, proshimself, and the individual rights of the States, pros-trated federalism, and demolished intolerance and pro-scription; when, in the days of Andrew Jackson, it crushed the double-headed tyrant, monopoly and capital, and when in our own time, by the election of James Buchanan to the chief magistracy of the republic, it pre-served the integrity of the constitution and the Union against the assaults of selfish and unscrupulous politicians, wild and excited fanatics, narrow-minded bigots, and avowed traitors.

We must remember, however, that it was by the union

of the entire party, by the most implicit and faithful obe-dience to our party organization, by a total abnegation of selfish prejudices, and the utmost devotion to the nation-al good—in short, by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether—that these beneficent triumphs were achieved; and we must remember that it is by this united action alone that we can hope to triumph in the future.

Fellow-citizens, when the democratic party is united and resolute, it is invincible. But we have not always been triumphant. We have sustained bitter and humiliating defeats; and why? Because we have sometimes for gotten our high and important mission, have allowed in-dividual resentments, partiality for ambitious leaders, and selfish quarrels among ourselves, to control our action, and induce us to forsake the sacred cause of right, and

this State, and we must admit that these defeats are only to be attributed to our own feuds and dissensions, and not to the strength of the opposition. In 1856 we were united. In 1857 we asserted the power of the democracy, and now the occasion is offered us to reap the full fruits of the victory. Against whom have to contend? We have to contend against the party to which Thurlow Weed, Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, N. P. Banks, and Mr. Weed's "goodenough" Morgan No. 2, belongs, and which is commonly knewn as the black-republican party—that party which in disregard of the interests of country and the chartered rights of the citizens of fifteen States of the confederacy—in defiance of the constitution, and in destruction of those political bonds of fellowship from which our country derives its name of the United States—would array the North against the South, and this State, and we must admit that these defeats are

States citizenship, while it would strive to nullify the constitutional rights of the Irishman or the German, who, after five years' probation, and honest, productive labor, becomes an American citizen, ready to do and die for the welfare and glory of his adopted country.

I know that there are many in this vast assemblage who, like myself, have been born in Ireland, who, like myself, are proud of the land of our birth, and who believe, as I do, that we are not on that account less worthy, less intelligent, less loyal citizens of the United

Shall we by our votes elevate to place and power those who, from the basest and most corrupt motives, would place us in a position politically inferior to that of the negro who has robbed his master; or shall we go forth to do battle for that party which has always been the

of the mouth of the river, the case was argued at length by the eminent counsel on each side, and given to the jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered a verdict in favor of the company.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND CATTLE TRADE.

[From the Chicago Times, Oct 5.]

There have been received at Chicago during the last week 19,946 barrels flour, 398,560 bushels wheat, 247,-103 bushels corn, and 19,394 bushels oats, and 15,575 bushels barley, making 766,281 bushels grain. The total receipts of the season up to this time are 356,534 barrels flour, 8,262,999 bushels wheat, 7,576,887 bushels.

At this time last year the shipments had amounted to 97,160 barrels flour, 5,136,135 bushels wheat, 6,540,690 bushels corn, and 237,634 bushels cats, making 12,471,615 bushels of grain, and showing an increase in the shipments of this year, thus far, of 4,645,869 bushels.

The past week has been a hard one for grain dealers. A considerable decline has taken place in prices. The closing rates of yesterday were: for No. 1 white winter wheat, \$1 12 in store; No. 1 red winter, \$1 in store; and No. 2 spring, 68 a 70 cents in store.

The cattle market, and also the market for live hogs, has been quite active. Prices for live hogs have run up to \$4 50 per 100 lbs. live weight for the best offerings, equal to \$5 62. was "packed;" that its decision was injust and corriag, and that the majority of its members was hostile to the honored Chief Magistrate of the republic. A persistent effort is being made by these men, and by the only paper in their interest, to excite contention in the ranks of the democracy, rebellion against the action of the convention, and opposition to the candidates regularly nominated by the legitimate organizations of the party.

Eight lines or less make a square longer advertischemis proportion, and all payable in advance. Advertiscments of twice or three a week will be charged 37½ cents per square insertion after the first. Advertiscments once a week in the cents per square for each insertion. Special notices charge the foregoing rates.

nomination of a democratic candidate in opposition to the regular nominee of the duly-elected convention—George Taylor. I do not pretend to say that the gentleman who has received this irregular nomination is not worthy of the honor of representing this district in Congress. I do not seek to impugu his democracy, or question his qualifications; but I do say that he is not entitled to the supercost of the democratic narky because he is not the seen. lications; but I do say that he is not entitled to the sup-port of the democratic party, because he is not the regu-lar nominee of the party, and because, if his friends per-sist in running him against Mr. Taylor, the inevitable re-sult will be our defeat, and the election of a black-repub-lican—probably of Mr. Stranahan, one of Governor King's police commissioners, who, I understand, is likely to be the black-republican nominee. Fellow-citizens, the ques-tion is not whether Mr. Litchfield or Mr. Taylor shall tion is not whether Mr. Litchfield or Mr. Taylor shall represent us in the next Congress, but whether a democrat or a black-republican shall represent us; and I tell you frankly that I am convinced that every democrat who votes for Mr. Litchfield against Mr. Taylor will, in reality, vote for the black-republican candidate.

I might, however, with perfect justice, claim your suffrages for Mr. Taylor on the ground of his fidelity to his pledges, his faithful performance of his duties, his unswerving adherence to democratic principles, and his underliating support of Mr. Buchanau's administration during the two years he has been our representative in the

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deviating support of Mr. Buchanan's administration during the two years he has been our representative in the national legislature. I might, with perfect propriety, decry opposition to so good and faithful a public servant who seeks a renewal of your confidence because he feels convinced that he deserves it. I might contrast the steady, consistent course of Mr. Taylor with the false, treacherous, and unprincipled course which those representatives pursued who, elected by democratic constituencies to serve the democratic cause, basely betrayed it, and during the last session of Congress voted continually with the opposition. The contrast could but enhance and during the last session of Congress voted continually with the opposition. The contrast could but enhance the force of Mr. Taylor's claims to your support. But I prefer to stand on the higher and broader ground of principle. Principles, not men, are what I contend for, and it is in the name of democratic principle that I conjure you to rally round the regular nominees of the party; to discourage and defeat every effort, by whomsoever made, to disunite us, and renew old and almost-forgotten feuds. These feuds and divisions belong to the gloomy days of our defeat; let us not allow them to be renewed when, by union, we are sure of success.

by union, we are sure of success.

It is unnecessary to remind the democracy of Brooklyn of the brilliant services of our national administration, or to assure them that it is eminently entitled to our conor to assure them that it is eminently entitled to our confidence and support. The administration, which has settled the slavery question as a disturbing influence in the national politics; which has staunched the wounds of bleeding Kansas, and silenced the Kansas shrickers, so that even the pulpit politicians have resumed the preaching of the Gospel instead of Sharpe's rifle practice; which has subdued a dangerous and fanatical rebellion in Utah, without shedding one drop of blood; which has induced Great Britain to relinquish forever her long-pretended supremacy of the seas, and acknowledge that she has no right to "search" or "visit". American vessels; which, in times of unusual financial difficulty and extraordinary pressure on the resources of the government, has proviin times of unusual financial difficulty and extraordinary pressure on the resources of the government, has provided for the expenses of the country with such remarkable ability and economy—needs no eulogy to win for it the approval and support of the American people. At the risk of being thought by the Daily News "lukewarm," and a "Douglas heretic," I shall not allude further to the merits of the President and his Cabinet, but shall centent myself with urging you to strain every nerve to sustain that truly national administration, and give it renewed power to achieve other victories, and win fresh

renewed power to achieve other victories, and win fresh laurels for the nation.

Elect, then, the State government presented for our suffrages, and thus redeem our great State from the withering misrule of the enemy. Support none but regular nominations, whether State, congressional, or county. Scout the attempts of sinister intriguers, and querulous, disappointed politicians, to divide our ranks, and induce us to fight among ourselves. Stand fast in your allegiance to democratic usage and organization, eschew "split tickets" and "independent candidates," and you will achieve a victory in November, the beneficent effects of which will endure after you and I have ceased to be, and which will rank high among the many brilliant achievements of that great national party to which you and I have the proud distinction to belong.

The Useful and Beautiful.—The temb of Moses is unknown; but his traveller slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wealthiest and wisest of monarchs, with the cedar, and gold, and ivory, and even the great Temple of Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity himself, are gone, but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Of the ancient architecture of the Holy City, not one stone is left upon another; but the pool of Bethseda commands the pilgrim's reverence at the present day. The columns of Persepolis are mouldering into dust; but its cisterns and aqueducts remain to challenge our admiration. The golden house of Nero is a mass of ruins; but the Aqua Claudia still pours into Rome its limpid stream. The Temple of the Sun at Tadmor, in the wilderness, has fallen, but its fountains sparkle as fresbly in his rays as when thousands of worshippers thronged its lofty colonnades. It may be that London will share the same fate of Babylon, and nothing be left to mark its site save mounds of THE USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL.-The tomb of Moses is states—would array the North against the South, and light the brand of civil war in our midst—against that party which would admit the runaway negro to the immediate enjoyment of the high privileges of United States citizenship, while it would strive to nullify the constitutional rights of the Irishman or the German, who, after five years' probation, and honest, productive labor, becomes an American citizen, ready to do and die for the welfare and glory of his adopted country.

I know that there are many in this vast assemblage who, like myself, have been born in Ireland, who, like This is the true glory which outlives all other, and shines with undying lustre from generation to generation, im-parting to works some of its immortality and in some degree rescuing them from the ruin which overtakes the ordinary monuments of historical tradition, or mere magnificence.—Elinburgh Review.

> Black Mountain Overfored(f)—Messis. Hon. T. L. Clingman, Professor Leconte, of the South Carolina College, and Professor Buckley, of New York, have recently taken barometrical measurements of various mountain peats in Haywood and Jackson counties, and we learn that the result of their calculation is, that a peak of the Smoky mountain, in Jackson county, near the Tennessee line, is some twenty-five feet higher than the pinnacle of the Black. Mount Mitchell, it will be recollected, is 6,711 feet above the sea. Quite a number of peaks, we understand, have been ascertained to be higher than Mount Washington, for a long time supposed to be the

> Mount Washington, for a long time supposed to be the highest mountain east of the Mississippi.
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> Professor Leconte informed us that he believed the harometrical experiments and calculations made in the measurement of these peaks to be quite accurate and reliable, and that there could be but little doubt of the superior altitude of the Smoky mountain. This may be true. But there is a possibility of mistake; and considering the small difference in the height of the two mountains, they will no doubt be subjected, as they ought to be, to the most rigid scientific test. If the glory of the old Black is to be cellpsed, let it be done upon undoubted and unquestionable authority. It will not do to rely implicitly upon a single experiment, made with instruments possibly defective, and liable to err, when used even by the most competent professors,—Asheville (N. C.) Spectator.

Success of the Steam Plough.—The State Board of Agriculture of Illinois offered a premium of \$5,000 for steam ploughs. It was expected that three different inventions would be exhibited and tested at the State Fair, but only one was on the ground. That was Fawke's locomotive steam plough, Lancaster, Pa., which excited great interest among the prairie farmers, and performed well. The machine and apparatus, with fuel and water, weighs only about seven tons, and by the use of a drum or barrel-shaped driver for propelling the locomotive the difficulty of miring in soft soil and slipping on hard, smooth ground is overcome. The steam plough is easily managed, and is described as a cross between a locomotive and a tender, combining the essential elements of both, mounted on two guiding wheels and a huge roller. The prairie ground on which it was tried was baked as hard nearly as a brick, but the engine turned six furrows side by side in the most workmanlike manner. The excitement of the crowd was beyond control, and their shouts and wild huzzas echoed far over the prairie. SUCCESS OF THE STRAM PLOUGH,-The State Board of

A woman in New Bedford, arrested for drunkenness, disclosed that she obtained her liquor at the store of the city agent, on the ground that she had a sore hand.